

MAINE FARMER, AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.



"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

Vol. VII.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1839.

No. 21.

THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1839.

PLANTING SEED ENDS OF POTATOES.

COMPARATIVE NUTRITIVE QUALITY OF ROOTS.

Although potatoes are sufficiently plenty with us in this State, yet on account of the great demand for them at the West, they are uncommonly high in price. It is well therefore for those who are under the necessity of purchasing to be somewhat economical in the use of them. The seed ends cut off are nearly or quite as good to plant as the whole potato, and the remainder will continue as good or better to cook. London asserts that the seed ends of potatoes will come up a fortnight sooner than the other end. We do not know this to be the fact, but if it be it is an important one to the potatoe cultivator. Many farmers are in the habit of cutting the potatoes which they plant into several pieces and planting them promiscuously, but if the seed ends are so much earlier than the other parts, it certainly would be good policy to plant them by themselves, or plant them only, and use the other for other purposes.

Our correspondent R. and some others think they have hitherto held the Rutabaga in too high esteem; and some are now engaged in crying them down, as much as they cried them up before. Now truth lies in the mean or middle way between the extremes. We have hitherto had some little experience in feeding different kinds of Roots, to Cattle and Pigs in the winter.

We still hold them in high esteem. Some for one purpose and some for another. It is true that some of them rank higher in intrinsic qualities as food for man than others. The potatoes, for instance, are better for man because they contain more farinaceous matter or starch than any of the others, but some of the others, but more especially carrots, are better for fattening or sustaining cattle.

One thousand parts of the potato yields of nutritive matter from 200 to 260 parts. This consists principally of starch with a little mucilage—from 15 to 20 of saccharine matter, and from 30 to 40 of gluten.

One thousand parts of the common Red beet contain about 150 parts of nutritive matter, which is made up of 14 parts of starch, 121 of saccharine matter, and 13 or 14 of gluten.

One thousand parts of the Mangel Wurtzel contain about 136 parts of nutritive matter, of which say 13 parts are starch, 119 saccharine matter, and 4 gluten.

One thousand parts of the common Flat turnip contain about 42 parts of nutritive matter, of which 7 are starch, and 34 are saccharine matter.

One thousand parts of Ruta Baga contain 64 parts of nutritive matter, of which 9 are starch, 51 saccharine matter and 2 gluten.

One thousand parts of the carrot yields 98 of nutritive matter, of which 3 are starch and 95 are saccharine matter; it also contains 2 or 3 parts of an extract which appears insoluble.

One thousand parts of the parsnip afford about 100 of nutritive matter, 9 or 10 of which are starch, and 90 saccharine matter.

The remainder of the thousand parts are vegetable

fibre, useful to the animal that eats it in filling the stomach and aiding the digestive organs by what is called the "stimulous of distention" and very probably affording other aid to them, which we know nothing about and which cannot be detected by the Chemist in his Laboratory.

Compare almost any of the above roots, with the nutritive matter procured from the same number of parts of clover, or Herds or Timothy grass, as they call it at the south (*Phleum Pratense*.)

One thousand parts of the clover contain about 40 of nutritive matter, of which say 31 or 32 are starch, 3 are saccharine matter, 2 are gluten and 3 are an insoluble vegetable extract.

There are different results obtained by Chemists, in regard to the nutritive qualities of Herds grass, but some put it down as 100 in a thousand parts.

Now if we take into the account the number of lbs. of each root which is ordinarily obtained from an acre and the cost of production, an approximation may be had of the comparative value of each crop, and by fairly understanding the matter we shall not be likely to be carried away by our partialities for this or that crop to day, or by disappointments in regard to them tomorrow.

HEN COOPS.

Hens are useful—valuable, and as profitable as any stock on the farm, but like other stock they should have an enclosure by themselves at certain seasons of the year, especially in the spring when the sowing and planting begins. A very cheap and convenient yard may be made for them by taking common boards, and a suitable number of posts,—nail the boards so nigh together that the hens cannot get through between them. This frame need not be more than four or five feet high. Then at the top nail on some shingles cut so as to make sharp points, and nail them up say two inches apart. Laths cut and nailed on are better—or narrow sticks split and made sharp, and nailed on, will answer the purpose. A door of convenient size may be made to go in at. The hens may then be put in and there will be little danger of their attempting to scale the walls. The sharp points sticking up all round, look too formidable. The Philosophy of the thing, is this. The hen is not very good for flight, and when she attempts to fly, over any thing, she almost invariably lights upon it, and then jumps off. As they cannot light and rest upon these sharp points, they cannot get over very conveniently, and should any succeed in flying over at a single leap, their wings may be clipped. When put into one of these coops, food should be kept by them constantly, and also water—a little ashes for them to shake up among their feathers in a sunny day, some gravel to grind their food with, and some lime to manufacture into egg shells. When thus supplied they will lay as well, and do as well here as when out ranging about. We keep our hens and turkeys in such a yard, and find that they do extremely well.

SETTING OUT RUTA BAGA, BEETS, &c. A writer in the Farmers' Cabinet says that when he sets out Rutabaga &c. he ploughs a furrow. Then lays the plants in it at the required distance, the tops resting upon the furrow slice. He then runs the plough along again, so that the furrow shall fall against the roots and cover them. He then follows with the hoe and relieves those which are covered too much, or covers those which may not have earth enough about them.

LONG STORM. All of last week, was more or less stormy, and two days of the week previous. At first it was quite warm, but the last two or three days were cold. The water in the streams rose to as high a pitch as they have been at any time this spring. Much corn and some other seeds that were planted have rotted in the ground, and the fields must be replanted or sowed with some other crop.

DEPARTMENT.

Conducted by M. SEAVEY.

REPAIRING ROADS.

This is about the time when this business should be performed and the manner in which we have seen it done, leads us to believe that the best mode of doing it is not always practiced. Where a road has been a long time used and become solid and permanent, except a few ruts, we hold it to be bad economy to plough it up, but the ruts should be filled with ledge chips or the coarsest gravel that can be obtained and if it is necessary to raise it any higher, plough a furrow at the side where the dirt was formerly taken out to make it, & scrape on the pan which is a vast deal harder and will wear ten times as long as top soil, which should in all cases be rejected in repairing roads; and yet we have seen Surveyors shovel it into a cart and haul it a long distance to fill up the road, which in one year would again need repairing, when with but a trifling operation with the plough they might obtained a hard gravelly pan, which would endure for years.—Another fixed principle in repairing roads should be to drain the water thoroughly from the sides. Never construct a ditch at the side of the road to hold water which will soak the earth below, and when heavy loaded teams pass over it the wheels will cut through. A days work spent in draining the water from the side of the road in your district, is labor well spent, if it cannot be done in less time.

There is another thing in which surveyors are inexcusably negligent, that is, in repairing and filling up small ruts and holes in the road as soon as they appear. An hour or two employed in proper season, will frequently save days works, and perhaps save the town paying for a broken axle and a bill of cost. This should be particularly attended to in the spring of the year when the frost is coming out of the ground. We would not recommend making any permanent repairs in the spring; but the holes and ruts may be very easily filled up so as to keep the road passable and prevent accidents.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

We have received the first number of the new series of this publication in an enlarged form. It will hereafter, be conducted by its former editor J. S. Skinner, Esq. who is favorably known as one of the best and most talented Agricultural writers of the age.—His energy and experience will cause the American Farmer to maintain the high rank which it has held while under the care of E. P. Roberts and published under the title of the Farmer & Gardener. This is certainly one of the most ably conducted Agricultural Journals in our country, and should receive a liberal support.

It is published at Baltimore at \$2 50 per year in advance, or \$10 in advance for 5 copies.

Nothing in man is so frail as memory.

Original.

ACQUISITION OF KNOWLEDGE.

Messrs. Editors:—It has generally been supposed that the business of farming precluded almost every person engaged in it, the means of procuring or acquiring that general knowledge and information which might be obtained by the professional man or even the mechanic—I believe this sentiment has been so far credited, that it has served to deter many, very many promising young men from following the plough. Now I am of the opinion that this is not the fact, that the farmer has as good, if not better opportunities for acquiring general knowledge and information, as any professional man or mechanic whatever.

I do not mean to be understood, that the Physician, Lawyer or Divine may not become better acquainted with their professions than the Farmer, but the latter has more time to acquire that general knowledge of men and things than the former, provided he employs his leisure hours in useful reading and study; for while the professional man finds it necessary to bestow all the time which he can spare, to keep himself up with the times, or in other words, with the march of mind, which is almost always onward, the farmer can even when his hands are employed about many kinds of labor, have his mind at work, digesting what he has read the last leisure hours, and can perfect in that manner all his studies. But not only so, he is not interrupted so often by visitors, as are the professional part of the community, so that his mind is not so frequently broken in its train of reasoning or thought. One great discouragement to farmers in obtaining knowledge, is their want of confidence in themselves, and how can we expect others to esteem, respect or value us, if we give no proof of our own worth. There, I am of the opinion, lies the root of the evil complained of. He supposes, or thinks he cannot obtain a general knowledge of the world, and therefore he does not try or exert himself to do it; consequently does not obtain it. Did he but believe he could obtain the desired information, by this exertion, and one half of the work at least is accomplished. It was a pertinent remark of Sir Egerton Bridges, "that he very much doubted the powers of those who would give no specimen of them." And rarely those who will not even try to see what they can do, ought not to expect others to give them credit for performing more than is performed by mankind in general.

The truth of the whole matter in my opinion is this, that self-confidence makes ability available, while the want of it renders talents, however splendid, comparatively useless. "Know thyself" is a wise maxim, and Cicero well observes, that "it was not only intended to obviate the pride of mankind, but likewise that we might understand our own worth." Now we all know, and it is acknowledged on all sides, that for good sound sense, which is in practical use amongst men, no class of people whatever possess it in a higher degree than the Farmers of our country. Yet how few of them comparatively speaking, have that confidence in their own abilities and strength of mind which they ought to have. By confidence I do not mean that vain, empty and baseless conceit of their natural or acquired abilities, but that self respect which assumes no more than what of right belongs to them. I am aware that many persons are discouraged in the pursuit of knowledge, because its temple is so high, and at so great a distance, and perhaps most of its votaries are much in the advance of them. But let such ever bear in mind, that those very persons were once treading the same ground on which they now stand, and had they not possessed a confidence in their own powers to press onward towards the Temple of Knowledge, they would now have found them blocking up the highway to its portals, so that their own view of its beau-

tiful and delightful path as well as the glorious and splendid appearance of the temple itself, would have been wholly obstructed. Too many of us "neglect the flowers that blossom beneath our feet, by our eagerness to gaze at the stars," or in other words, we pass by a great many small opportunities for the acquirement of knowledge and information, because we want to have more at once; we forget that the rill makes the river, and that even the ocean is composed of but drops of water.

Therefore, if we would improve ourselves, we must seize every opportunity, however small, to store our minds with whatever is useful and interesting to us and others—this may be done by reading and reflection; but let it ever be borne in mind, that it is not by the multiplicity of books which we read that will give us this desired knowledge; but it is by reading a few well selected and chosen works, and understanding them well, and that not by merely perusing them once only; but by perusing them and re-perusing them, for I believe that almost every person reads enough, and many too much, but we ought to understand what we read, in order to derive any benefit or advantage from it.

A. B.

May 25, 1839.

Original.

PLANETARY INFLUENCE.

Messrs. Editors:—I am but a small farmer, but wish to gain some information through the columns of your valuable paper, as to what influence the planets have on the seed that we put into the ground. I have always heard it observed that those kinds of crops which are of a bulbous nature must be sown or planted in the "old" or after the full moon, and crops of grain in a new moon, with the wind westerly, for if it is in any other direction the grain will smut and will not produce as much to the acre.

As I do not remember of seeing this subject mentioned in the Farmer, I wish some one to give me information in relation to it.

L.

Byron, May 13, 1839.

THE POOR MAN'S CAPITAL.

This phrase is a popular one. The poor man begins the world without any capital, and from this he is supposed to be poor. This is, shall we say, a vulgar error. What is the capital of the mechanic, or laboring man? The mechanic spends from five to seven years in his apprenticeship. When free, he goes to work either as a journeyman or on his own account. He is industrious, honest, frugal and saving. He may lay up \$200 a year from the fruits of his labors. His income is probably \$500 a year. This is the interest of a sum rising \$3000. The mechanic may, therefore, be said to have funded about \$8350, that is, so long as he is industrious and frugal. But tradesmen and others are compelled, when they embark in business, to be both industrious and frugal, and why not a mechanic? Improper or unnecessary indulgences no one in moderate circumstances can indulge in safely. Such are, in the midst of affluence, most dangerous, and not less so to a man whose capital is his mechanical knowledge. With the economy and frugality which becomes a man whose capital is his skill in some handicraft, no man in our country may be more independent. A merchant is less to be envied. A mere man of stocks—a six per center, who never looks beyond his dividend, and whose love of his neighbor is all concentrated in self, is not an object of either envy or a pattern for imitation. But the mechanic or farmer is the man to be considered truly independent in our country. While the merchant groans and sweats, and runs from bank to bank, and from one neighbor to another to borrow, when pay day comes, to keep off the notary, the mechanic or the farmer goes on at his business, whistling and singing,

with a heart as light as his purse, and with the fruits of his labor sweetening his toils. If we had more mechanics and farmers and fewer merchants, we would have more content, wealth and independence, though many luxuries might be wanting. Without merchants we cannot get along; but they endure a life of severe trial, one in most instances which no living man need envy, and few, not gradually enured to toil, could endure—and after all "the race is not to the swift."—*National Silk Worm.*

THE KIDNEY WORM—ANOTHER CURE.

HORSE-SHOE BOTTOM, 10th May, 1839.

To the Editor of the Franklin Farmer: DEAR SIR:—I see in the Farmer some communications upon the disease common in Hogs called a weakness of the kidneys, and not having seen a cure published for that disease, I will suggest a remedy which I have never known to fail:—Take twenty or thirty grains of calomel and mix it in corn meal dough, and give it to the hog thus affected, and in a few hours he will be well. Yours, &c. H. L. GREEN.

Chinese Tree Corn. To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser. Gentlemen—In your paper of Friday last is a funny little piece, by a good natured mortal, who signs himself, 'A York Farmer.' He seems to think that any corn managed as I did mine, will produce as much as the China corn, but it won't. He may dig about, hoe and manure the Dutton, or any other corn, as much as he please, and it won't produce more than two ears on a stalk. Mine generally produced four. Besides, three acres cultivated on my plan will produce more corn than five cultivated in the garden of the sluggard. Besides it's a new variety—it produces its ears on the end of a small branch. If my friend of the flea-power had a horn growing out at his elbow, it would not be the same thing as if it grew dangling at the tip of his finger, Yours, GRANT THORBURN.

LEGAL.

SELECTMEN AND HIGHWAY SURVEYORS.

Mr. Seavey:—If you will answer the following questions through the Legal department of your paper, you will oblige a Subscriber.

Have the selectmen a right to compel men to work out their highway taxes on a road at a distance from the one on which they live, when that one needs the work more?

Can the selectmen of a town, dictate to a highway surveyor what portion of the money in his bills shall be expended in a particular part of his district?

We presume that our correspondent wishes us to infer that the town chose highway surveyors, and raised money to be worked out in the usual way—that the assessors assigned the limits to surveyors, assessed the tax and committed the bill with the usual warrant, &c.

This being done the duty of the assessors and selectmen is at an end, so far as concerns the roads, except in cases of casualties, such as loss of a bridge by freshet, &c.

The law gives the surveyor full power to proceed exactly according to the warrant that accompanies his bill, and work the money on such portion of the road within his limits as he may think proper; being accountable for any misconduct, or for any accident that may happen through his negligence.

TAXING MONEY AT INTEREST.

Mr. Seavey:—Is it lawful to tax a man for money at interest when he, at the same time, is encumbered for the same to its full amount?—For instance; if a man agrees to support old people their life time, for a certain sum, and this sum is on interest and due him; is he liable

by law, to be taxed for it till after the decease of the supported old people ! — **ORIFEX.**

The law provides that a man shall be taxed for all the money on which he receives interest, over and above the amount on which he is paying interest.

If the amount received was in full consideration for the obligation to be performed, then he should be taxed for it. But if the sum of money was not a full compensation for the services to be rendered and the advantages derived from the payment in advance, were considered a part of the consideration for the performance, then the money should not be taxed, because he is paying for the interest every year as well as the principal.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

A composition for painting Wood &c. A respectable correspondent sent us the following recipe for a paint which he says is durable and appears well.

- 1 quart of salt dissolved in a gallon of hot water.
- 1 lb. of coarse brown sugar in a quart of hot water.
- 5 lbs. spruce yellow.
- 2 lbs. lime.—*New England Farmer.*

Mix Olive Oil with a good quantity of water; agitate and whip it up well; suffer it to subside, then skim off the oil, and bottle it. The mucilage which disposes the oil to rancidity is detained in the water, and the oil when deprived of it will be better, more fluid, and may be kept sweet for years. I have experienced the benefit of this for table purposed, and Clock and Watch-makers would doubtless find it useful in their business. Castor Oil, which is usually obtained by expression, I should suppose would be preserved from rancidity if treated in the same way; and if no consequence to the doctors I assure them it is a very serious matter to patients.—*Amer. Far.*

Improvement in the Quality and Quantity of wool.—M. Montret has presented a memoir to the Paris Academy of Sciences, on this subject. He states, that the nourishing fluids are naturally distributed between the flesh, and fat, and wool of the sheep. He recommends frequent shearings when the animal is young, whereby these fluids are determined in greater abundance towards the skin. This increases the quantity and improves the quality of the wool.

To remove spots of grease, pitch or oil from woolen cloth.—In a pint of spring water dissolve an ounce of pure pearlash, adding to the solution a lemon cut in small slices. This being properly mixed and kept in a warm state for two days, the whole must be strained and kept in a bottle for use. A little of this liquid poured on the stained part, is said instantaneously to remove all spots of grease, pitch or oils, and the moment they disappear the cloth is to be washed in clear water.—*Glasgow Mechanic's Magazine*

Light Varnish to preserve Insects.—Take a pint of spirits of wine, and a little light amber, which should be allowed to dissolve in a sauce pan for forty-eight hours; to this add a little masfic, as much red arsenic and an equal quantity of turpentine and let it dissolve in a vessel for twenty-four hours. This done, take the insects you wish to preserve, extract its entrails and let it be well bathed for several days in spirits of wine, into which some sugar candy has been put. In this state, rub it over with the varnish at intervals until it shines; it may be thus preserved for a long time.

Mode of securing Timber from decay.—Timber for buildings, especially for ships, bridges, canals, granaries and stables may be effectually preserved from decay and particularly from the rot, by repeatedly impregnating the wood with a solution of common salt and green copperas.—This simple process is attended with such decided advantage that wood thus prepared will remain for ages, perfectly sound.

Wood impregnated with alum, salt or copperas is also rendered in a great degree incombustible as well as incorruptible. When thus prepared it may be charred or consumed by intense heat, but can scarcely be made to blaze, and of course would not readily communicate fire to other objects in its vicinity.

Sympathetic Ink.—Dissolve a small quantity of starch in a saucepan with soft water, & use the liquid like common ink; when dry no trace of the writing will appear upon the paper, and the letters can be developed only by a weak solution of iodine in alcohol, when they will appear of a purple color which will not be effaced until after long exposure to the atmosphere. So permanent are the traces left by the starch, that they cannot (when dry) be affected by India rubber, and in another case a letter which had

been carried in the pocket for a fortnight, had the secret characters displayed at once, by being very slightly moistened with the above mentioned preparation.

A spoonful of flax seed, steeped an hour or two in warm water, and given to calves with their accustomed food, once a day, till they are six or seven weeks old, is very beneficial to them. When Indian meal, which is highly valuable, is added to their food, a little the magnesia or chalk, now and then will prevent scouring.

Charcoal for Hams. A writer in the American Farmer recommends to pack Hams, after they have been smoked, in pounded charcoal. It keeps out the flies, and prevents the fetid smell and unpleasant taste too often found in hams exposed for sale.

Breeding Live Stock.—Avoid consanguinity and breeding from the same family, or what is commonly termed breeding in-and-in, as such will, if persevered in prove highly injurious; you must therefore procure your males from those having a similar breed but of different blood from your own. A skilful breeder will not use the tups bred on his own farm, although superior to any he can procure; and those possessed of the best stock, both of the short and long horned cattle, keep two or three separate lines of blood to avoid sanguinity; but a cross with different breeds will generally disappoint when prolonged in the line each breed in its kind should be kept distinct.—*Ibid.*

The following is given as a cement that will stand the action of boiling water or steam.

Take 2 ounces of sal-amoniac, 1 ounce of flower of sulphur, and 16 ounces of cast iron filings or borings. Mix all well together by rubbing them in a mortar and keep the powder dry.

When the cement is wanted for use, take one part of the above powder and twenty parts of clean borings or filings, and blend them intimately by grinding them in a mortar. Wet the compound with water, and when brought to a convenient consistency, apply it to the joint with a wooden or blunt iron spatula.

Another cement of the same kind. Take two parts of flower of sulphur, and 1 part of sal-ammoniac, and mix them together with a little water into a stiff paste.

A peculiar kind of cement is prepared at Madras, with which most of the buildings erected in that Indian capital are cemented. It consists of sand and lime, with the addition only of a small quantity of water, in which a portion of coarse sugar has been dissolved. The quick setting of this mortar and the great hardness it acquires can, as Dr. James Anderson has observed, (*Recreations in Agriculture*, volume 1.) only be attributed to one of these two causes, namely, either the sugar added, or the quality of the lime-stone employed at Madras.

Mange. This is a cutaneous disease, which is very contagious, for so many cows as come in contact with one laboring under the disorder, will be sure to catch it. Its symptoms are, a scurf on the external part of the body, which is always attended with an itching. This the animal shows, by having a continual inclination to rub the affected parts against any thing she can get at. Some say that it is a kind of animalcule, which burrows in the skin. It generally attacks those animals which are low in flesh, and have been fed on poor forage.

The first step in order to cure this disease is to take a currycomb and gently curry off the scurf, in order that the medicine may have a better effect. After this the following application is to be rubbed on the parts affected, which may be repeated every three or four days till a cure is effected; and it seldom requires more than two or three applications:

- Flowers of sulphur 1 lb.
- Spirits of turpentine 1-2 pt.
- Train oil, enough to make it into a thin liquid.

Scotch snuff or sulphur, applied to the vines of cucumbers, &c., is recommended to prevent the ravages of the Yellow-striped bug.

THE FARRIER.

Cuts, Treads, and Bruises cured. All cuts, treads, and bruises, are cured by this poultice; not only soonest and safest, but without leaving any mark.

The Horse Ointment. Into a clean pipkin, that holds a quart, put the bigness of a pullet's egg of yellow rosin; when it is melted over a middling fire, add the same quantity of bees-wax; when that is melted put in half a pound of hog's-lard; when it is dissolved, put in two ounces of honey; when that is dissolved put in half a pound of common turpentine; keep it gently boiling stirring it with a stick all the time: when the

turpentine is dissolved, put in two ounces of verdigris; you must take off the pipkin (else it will rise into the fire in a moment,) set it on again, and give it two or three wambles, and strain it, through a coarse sieve, into a clean vessel for use, throwing the dregs away.

This is an extraordinary ointment for a wound or bruise in flesh or hoof, broken knees, galled backs, bites, cracked heels, mallenders, or when you geld a horse, to heal and keep the flies away; nothing takes fire out of a burn or scald in human flesh so soon; I have had personal experience of it. I had it out of *Degrey*; but finding it apt to heal a wound at the top, before the bottom was sound, I improved it, by adding an ounce of verdigris.

Heat Balls. If upon a journey, any little bumps called heat-balls, should rise on your horse's shoulder or any other part of him; upon coming to your inn, order the hostler to rub them often with hot vinegar which will disperse them. They are owing to the heat of the body in hard riding. If they are not dispersed, they will burst and look ugly, and it will be some time before the hair comes upon the part again.

Swelled and cracked heels. If his legs and heels should swell and crack, and become stiff and sore, so that he can hardly be got out of the stable in the morning, and perhaps did not lie down all night; you may travel on, but walk him for the first mile or two, very gently, till the swelling falls, and he begins to feel his legs.

Cure. When you end the day's journey, wash his fore legs with warm water, and a great deal of soap; or foment his heels (first cutting away the hair very close) with old urine, pretty warm, for a quarter of an hour, by dipping a woollen cloth, or an old stocking, into the urine, squeezing it, and then applying it to the part affected, having first well washed it with urine. You may then prepare the poultice, as in Lameness, and tie it on hot, as soon as it can be got ready, letting it stay on all night. Feed him as usual, and offer him warm water in the house. About nine or ten o'clock (that is, an hour or two after he is put up for all night) give him

A Ball.—Half an ounce of Ethiop's mineral; ditto of balsam of sulphur terib: ditto of diapente or powdered aniseed; mixed and made into a ball with honey or treacle. You may give him a pint of warm ale after it.

Do not stir him out of the stable, on any account whatever, till you mount him for your journey; and give him a draught of warm water in the stable before you set out (that being proper on account of the ball.) When you are on the road, he may drink waier as usual.

The next night omit the ball but continue the poultice. The third night give the second ball.

Greasing Heels. The fifth night give the third ball, and still continue the poultice till his heels are well; but, if you can get no sort of poulticing, then melt hog's lard, or butter, and, with a rabbit's foot, or a rag, grease his heels with it very hot.

If he is a young horse, and the distemper new, you will hear no more of it; but if he is old, and has had it a long time on him, it will require further repetition.

N.B. During this operation, you must not gallop on the road, but ride moderately, for sweating will retard the cure. You must consider that weather, and wet roads, are by no means proper for this regimen.

Travelling, indeed, is an improper time for this cure, except in cases of necessity; if you can give your horse rest, his heels will get well sooner by turning him out to grass, and renewing the poultices; but he should be kept in the stable while he takes the medicine. If the greasy poultice does not effect a cure, which may sometimes be the case, after fomenting the legs with urine, anoint his heels well with the following ointment warm every night. Take ten eggs, boil them very hard, put them into cold water; when cold, separate the yolks from the whites; put all the yolks into a frying pan, bruise them with a spoon over the fire till they yield a fetid oil, which decant off, and mix it, while warm, with two ounces of white lead in powder, and then keep it for use. It should be heated into a horse's heels, with a fire shovel. The heels in the daytime should be constantly well rubbed. This ointment exceeds any thing that can be applied for a burn or scald in the human body, if applied soon after the accident, and the part affected be annointed for an hour after, by times, with a feather.

I have often cured a horse of greasy heels by giving him only an ounce and a half of saltpetre pounded fine, or dissolved and mixed with his corn, morning and evening. But this must be continued for a month or more, till his legs are well; but they should be kept washed as above. If you give a horse five or six pounds of saltpetre, in this manner, it will not hurt him; it will free him from all sorts of humors, and put him into excellent spirits.—*Pocket Farrier.*



AGRICULTURAL.

Original.
SHEEP.

Messrs Editors:—In No. 8 of the Farmer, the Hon. James Bates in an address before the agricultural society of Somerset County, speaks thus in regard to sheep. "We have refined so much on our breeds of sheep that unless we soon find a more successful cross than those most common for the last 25 years, we shall soon have nothing left on which to engraft a cross breed." The Hon. gentleman points out an evil; I am very anxious to know how to avoid that evil; to improve our sheep in the State of Maine is of immense importance. I earnestly request that gentleman to give his views on this subject more fully than expressed in his said address. The public is already largely indebted to that gentleman as an agricultural writer; will he not proceed a little further? R.

Rumford, May, 1839.

Original.

ENGLISH TURNIPS.

Messrs Editors:—In No. 7 of the present vol. of the Farmer, Mr H. Butman states his opinion of the small value of English turnips as food for cattle. I have had some experience in raising and using that kind of turnips for fattening oxen, and cows, and have in six or eight instances fatted an ox or cow for my own use with English turnips, and always successfully. In one instance I suffered a cow to be milked until the 20th of September and from that time to the 1st of November she had good feed upon grass only—at which time she was put into the stable, and fed with English turnips and hay, without any water, and kept constantly in the stable until the 1st of January and was then excellent beef. The only additional food given to her was two bushels of Indian meal given to her during the last two weeks in December.

Sheep may be fatted with English turnips fed to them in their pen or stable in a like manner in much less time, in the autumn or early part of winter. In the spring, unless the turnips have been kept covered with moist earth, or in some way secured from the air, they become corky, and lose much of their nutritive quality. Perhaps Mr. Butman kept his turnips too late before they were given to his stock.

I consider English turnips as the most profitable crop raised on my farm. From 600 to 800 bushels may be raised on an acre with little expense, especially labor as well as manure. At any time within the month of June green sward either in mowing field or pasture, may be ploughed, cross ploughed and thoroughly harrowed; and unless the season be wet, there will be a time before the middle of July when the turf or sods will be sufficiently dry to burn. To prepare the sods for burning it is only necessary to rake them into heaps as soon as dry; and a few chips or shavings ignited in close contact with the sods, on the windward side of the heaps, in a fair day, will communicate sufficient fire to pass through the heaps within two or three days. Spread the ashes evenly over the ground, sow the turnip seed, and harrow it in with a light harrow, and all the labor is performed except harvesting your crop. Should the season be too wet for drying the sods, a small top dressing of coarse kind of compost, or rich earth, such as the scrapings of your cow-yard and hog-yard or even the soil taken from under

any old building, and especially leached ashes will insure a crop of English turnips. Manuring small parcels of land for turnips by yarding sheep on them at night, I presume is generally practiced by farmers.

I hope many of the subscribers to the Maine Farmer who have never made the experiment of manuring land for English turnips by burning the sods, will this season, prepare a few square rods at least, for that purpose, and let us know hereafter the result.

It may not be generally known to farmers, that English turnips for the table should always be sowed as late as the 15th of July to avoid the injury caused to them by the worm when sowed in June. Yours, S. M. POND.

Bucksport, May 24, 1839.

Periodicals often effect those who do not read them. J. BUEL.—Sir,—I am disposed to mention one fact, which may encourage you in your arduous labors, and which may also show the important and responsible situation of editors and conductors of public journals.

In the course of the last summer a neighbor of mine invited me into his orchard to witness the effects of an experiment he had made, at the suggestion of another. Last winter one of his apple trees of considerable size was peeled around near the bottom by mice. He took four or five cions from the top of the same tree in the spring, and inserted them in the bark, one end below and the other above the naked trunk, in the manner of side grafting. When I saw the tree (perhaps in August) it was growing very vigorously, the sap having passed through the inserted cions. On seeing this I was determined to send you an account of it, that it might be spread out before the public in the Cultivator. Not long after this occurrence, I was reading one of the first volumes of this excellent work, which I had recently received, and found a description of a similar process there. I know not through how many hands this information had passed before it reached my neighbor, but it is certain he himself had not read it in the Cultivator. I mention this to show, that however extensively a useful publication may be circulated, its salutary influence may extend to hundreds, and thousands, who may never see it. On the other hand, let a publication be circulated containing articles which may be hurtful to the best interests of man, and its deleterious effects may be felt by thousands and millions, long after the publisher may have gone to give up his last account before his final Judge. O, how unspeakably important that every editor, and every one who presents any thing before the public eye, should never publish any thing but that may be useful to some one, either for time or eternity.—*Albany Cultivator.*

ON FEEDING MILCH COWS WITH RUTA BAGA.

J. BUEL, Esq.—Dear Sir,—I forward you, with this, two small rolls of butter, produced from the milk from my Durham cows, which are fed half a bushel of ruta bagas each per day, with cut hay. My object is to ascertain whether you can discover any disagreeable flavor caused by the roots, for as I am in the practice of using it daily, my taste may be so far vitiated as not to notice it.

Many farmers have avoided feeding cows in milk with ruta bagas, supposing they gave to the milk a nauseous or disagreeable taste; in fact, I must confess I was among the number. My conclusions were drawn from the fact of feeding the tops in the fall, which imparted such a disagreeable flavor to the milk, that we could not use it.

On the first of November last I commenced feeding my cows with carrots which increased the quantity of milk at least one-third, and gave to the butter a beautiful rich flavor and color. After the carrots were fed out, I commenced feeding with the ruta bagas, which was about

the 10th of December last, since then they have rather improved in flesh and quantity of milk—and the butter retains its beautiful rich color, which I believe is uncommon in winter.

From the above facts, I am well convinced, that ruta bagas may be fed to milk cows with safety; that they will not vitiate the flavor of the milk; and that they are as valuable for milk cows as for other stock. I would observe, however, that the roots are cut fine with a machine, and on each mess after being deposited in the mangers, a small quantity of fine salt is sprinkled on them.

Since the 10th of November I have fed my breeding sows and store hogs, exclusively on ruta bagas, with the exception of a small quantity of buckwheat bran.

The plan of feeding which I have adopted is this: in the morning we feed them raw, cut up the same as for cattle; at noon we give each full grown animal a bucket containing ten quarts of boiled ruta бага, with a small quantity of buckwheat bran, say one of bran to six of roots, mixed and made thin with water. At night we give another feed of them raw.

On this feed they have not only improved in flesh, but some of them are actually fat.

I occasionally feed them to my horses who become remarkably fond of them.

Very respectfully yours,

C. N. BEMENT.

[The butter sent us by our neighbor is a beautiful sample, wholly free from turnip flavor. We can add our own experience for sixteen years, that milk and butter are not, to our taste, injured in flavor by feeding milch cows with the roots of ruta бага, accompanied with the free use of salt.—*Albany Cultivator.*]

ON THE USE OF LIME AS MANURE.

The subjoined communication from Dr C. T. Jackson, the learned geologist of Maine, deserves particular attention; and I am happy to make the N. E. Farmer the medium of its communication to the public. The subject to which it relates is constantly taking stronger hold upon the public attention. Let New Englanders never "give up the ship;" nor despair of making her agriculture as improved, as beautiful and productive as it is capable of being rendered. She need not, if she will do herself justice dread for a moment a competition even with the most favored regions in any of the departments of human industry and skill; and every unfolding of her resources will serve to exalt the respect and to strengthen the attachment of her children to their native home. H. C.

Boston, Feb. 3, 1839.

MR. HENRY COLMAN, *Agricultural Commissioner*.—Dear Sir,—Having viewed with great interest the exertions which you and your scientific co-laborer, Prof. Hitchcock, have made in behalf of agriculture and the treatment of soils of Massachusetts, I beg leave to offer for your consideration a few remarks on the influence of lime in amending soils so as to render them more capable of producing heavy crops of wheat.

The favorable influence of calcareous matter in the production of the crops above mentioned, has long since been fully recognized; but I am of opinion that farmers do not sufficiently value the effects produced by a very small per centage of lime in the soil. It has been too commonly supposed that enormous quantities were requisite to produce the desired effect, which according to my observations, is not the case, for I find that even in the apparently insignificant proportion of one per cent. that carbonate of lime exerts a beneficial effect, and that where the proportion amounts to from two to four per cent. the soil is decidedly luxuriant in cereal grains.

Let me then call your attention to the actual amount of carbonate of lime contained in a cu-

bic foot of soil assuming its mean specific gravity to be 2,400,* that of water being 1,00.

A cubic foot of water weighs nearly 1000 oz. and hence a cubic foot of soil at the above specific gravity will weigh 2400 oz. which number of ounces being divided by 16, gives the number of pounds equal to 175 to the cubic foot. Allowing one per cent. of carbonate of lime in the soil, we shall have 1.75 lb. to the cubic foot of soil.

If it contained four per cent. of carbonate of lime we shall have four pounds to the cubic foot.

Since, however, the soil is rarely accessible to the roots of plants below the depth of six inches, we will allow in the first case .87 lb. or the amount in one-half cubic foot, and in the second 2 lbs. for the same depth. We see then that an apparently trifling per cent. of carbonate of lime in a soil amounts really to a large quantity when we consider the area in which it exists.

The influence of lime is probably not yet fully understood, for besides combining with certain animal and vegetable matters forming compounds *gradually soluble*, and by that means retained in a proper condition for the constant supply of plants, and entering also into the composition of all grains and grasses; it evidently acts also in a chemical and physical manner in the soil, and upon the rootlets and spongioles of the plants exciting by a gradual electric power the endosmosis or internal impulse of liquids through the membranes forming the spongioles and cellules of the plants. Researches in this department of agricultural science offer a rich harvest of discovery to the physiologist and chemists, but little having yet been done. I have long since projected a series of experiments to elucidate some of the obscure & intricate laws which regulate the above mentioned functions, but constant absence from home during the summer months has as yet prevented my carrying them into full effect.

The influence of vegetable matters, in soils has, I believe, been too commonly over-rated, and the effects of animal manures is not yet fully understood. If vegetable humus, soluble & insoluble geine were the sole requisites for luxuriant vegetation, our peat bogs should have been covered with the most abundant crops. The fact is however otherwise, and peat alone, although nearly pure vegetable matter, is known to be almost barren, and it is found sometimes when used without addition of other matters, to exert a most unfavorable influence on vegetation. Pure silex, alumina, lime or gypsum, are also totally barren; but a combination of these ingredients with a small proportion of vegetable matter produces a luxuriant soil. Peat, by proper management, is capable of being converted into a most valuable manure; but it is essential that it should be saturated with earthy or alkaline bases, and this is most easily effected, as I have formerly described, by making a compost of peat, animal manure and lime, in successive layers, so as to generate a large quantity of ammonia, which combines with the acid matters of the peat and also forms with the carbonic acid gas extricated a large quantity of carbonate of ammonia; which is absorbed by the peat, and is one of the most powerful saline manures.

Great quantities of lime alone is but little soluble, but is perhaps by that very reason retained more permanently in the soil and is gradually absorbed by the rootlets of plants.

Phosphoric acid generally exists in peat, and is by the action of calcareous matter converted into the phosphate of lime, one of the essential constituents of grain. Phosphate of alumina, as suggested by my scientific friend, Dr S. L. Dana, also exists in some soils, and by chemical reaction phosphate of lime may be formed and en-

tered into the composition of the plants by absorption. Animal manures contain both the phosphate and carbonate of lime, and by fermentation carbonate of ammonia, is also formed large quantities of which is lost in the usual mode of keeping barn yard manures uncovered and exposed to rain.

The loss of the saline matters of manures by solution and infiltration is vastly greater than is commonly supposed by farmers. The evaporation to which so much loss is attributed is but a drop in the bucket in comparison with that of solution. Some maintain that manures never penetrate beyond the depth of a few inches; but this is a great error. The most important ingredients, viz. the soluble salts penetrate the earth to enormous depths, and we find animal matters in the well waters of Boston, 150 feet below the surface. I know also of instances where deep well water, formerly free from saline and animal matters, become charged with them two years after the top soil had been cultivated and dressed with animal manures. Hence it is evident that since all the fresh water of our wells infiltrates from the top soil that the soluble salts, whether of animal, vegetable or mineral nature, will be dissolved and carried down by the action of water, and they are, as I know, easily detected in the water at great depths. Hence the value of a clay substratum in our fields where the soils are porous; and the facts coincide with theory as I have frequently had occasion to observe.

Saline matters act 1st, according to their nature as nutriment to the plants or by rendering soluble certain substances which are alimentary. 2d. By their stimulant and electro-motive power by exciting the irritability of the plant, and by producing electro-motive or endosmotic action in the spongioles and cellules. 3d. By stimulating the foliage of plants to absorb a larger amount of carbonic acid from the atmosphere the latter property being possessed by salts which are not in themselves nutritious.

Thus small quantities of sea salt, gypsum, sulphate of soda, nitre, &c. act in the latter mode, and they should never be put upon the field until the germination of the seed is completed, nor before the second leaves of certain plants put forth; nor should they be thrown on the soil at the time when the seed is about to ripen, since these salts act wholly upon the foliage and promote the absorption of carbonic acid, a gas which is necessarily given off during the ripening action. Hence but very small quantities of saline stimuli are to be used, and they ought to be spread broad cast in powder at the time of the first hoeing of the field, after the foliage has acquired some development.

I would also mention in relation to saline manures that we must be governed in a measure as to the application by considering the native habit of the plants under cultivation, and the composition of the soils in question. It is evident that if we would cultivate plants of a maritime origin in the interior of the country that marine salt will exert a beneficial tendency. Thus asparagus is a well known plant of maritime origin, requiring the use of sea salt for its full development. Cabbages will also require a small quantity of salt for similar reasons.

Grass lands in the interior have their crops much augmented and also improved in flavor, by sprinkling salt over the soil.

In short, whenever we wish most fully to develop the foliage of plants and to render them more rich and palatable to animals, saline manures may be advantageously used.

In central France some very satisfactory experiments have been made upon this subject by Prof. Le Coq of Clermont-ferrand, and he finds that common marine salt in the proportion of from 150 to 300 pounds to the acre, according to the soil, using most on humid tracts, exerts a most beneficial influence. He advises the application of saline manures in small quantities,

applied at two successive periods after the first foliage and before inflorescence.

I shall have occasion hereafter to present the farmers with the result of this physiologist's researches, and have not time now to enter more fully into details, sufficient having been said to serve as data for experimental trials.

Lime is the most useful of all our material amendments to soils, and by proper applications it may be rendered of immense value to the husbandman. Our peat bogs, by easy operations, are capable of furnishing materials for replenishing the vegetable matters as they are exhausted, and of serving as absorbents to retain saline matters possessing great fertilizing powers. I have an abundance of facts on this point, and numerous chemical analyses of soils, showing the improvements which are to be made in their cultivation. They are, however, too numerous here to recapitulate, and they will be fully stated in my Third Annual Report on the Geology of Maine, now ready for the press.

I congratulate you and the country on the new impetus which agriculture has received in its progress, by the combined researches of enterprising farmers and their scientific co-laborers. All important as is this greatest and first of arts, it cannot fail to delight every philanthropist to discover undeniable proofs of its rapid advancement and increased respectability in a department of human labor.

The time will come when distinguished scientific farmers will hold a high rank in the consideration of mankind, a rank belonging to them not only for their practical improvements, but for the elevated standing which they give their noble art.

Rural labor will be sweetened by the refined pleasure of science, and the field will present to the opened eyes of the farmer new worlds to conquer, while his own intellect and moral powers will be enlarged and improved by the contemplation of phenomena at once revealing supreme intelligence, unbounded goodness, attributes of Divine Power everywhere present in nature and calculated to excite our admiration and love.

Yours most respectfully,
C. T. JACKSON.

New England Farmer.

HOW TO EAT YOUR POTATO AND TO PLANT IT.

New-Haven, Ct. Nov. 12th, 1838.

MR. BUEL.—Sir—As the potato crop the present season has proved, generally, to be very light, perhaps it may be of use, to some at least, both to plant the potato and to eat it. I will just give you a sketch of an experiment I tried on raising potatoes from what we call the seed ends. While fattening my hogs last fall, (which was done principally on boiled potatoes,) I cut off the seed ends, or I took off from one-fourth to one-third of the potato, according to the shape of it—if long one-fourth is sufficient, if round more is necessary, that the piece taken off may be thick enough to retain moisture sufficient to preserve the chit through the winter. I continued cutting off the seed ends until I got twenty bushels of them, boiling the remainder of the potato for the hogs. When cold weather came on, I buried them on sandy soil, and let them remain until about planting time. I then took them out, planted in hills, each three feet apart, put one piece in a hill, generally, if very small, two. To satisfy myself that they were as good as the whole potato, I planted four rows of the whole potato, of good size, by the side of the seed ends. When I dug them, I found those from the seed ends to equal the other in measure, and to beat them in size.

J. L. ELDRIDGE.

The method of planting the eyes, and eating the potato, has long been practised in some parts of Europe. In this case the eyes are taken out with a scoop, somewhat resembling a salt spoon, though larger.

Cultivator.

* See the specific gravity of soils of Mass. Prof. Hitchcock's Report.

SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND.—London papers to the 8th of May have been received in New York. They contain the important intelligence of the resignation of the Melbourne Cabinet. This event was announced on Tuesday the 7th of May, by Lord Melbourne to the House of Lords, and by Lord John Russell to the House of Commons. The reason given for it is the vote on the Jamaica Government Bill, which passed through its first stage in the Commons, by the lean majority of five. Lord Russell said that from the opposition to this measure, the ministry could not calculate upon the support of the House, on the Canada question, and would therefore, by remaining in office, be exposed to jeopardy the colonies of the country. Both Houses adjourned over to Monday in order to give time for the selection of a new administration. Notice had been given on the 6th inst. of a bill about to be brought in, for uniting the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

A company is said to have been formed in Glasgow, for running an Iron steam ship between the Clyde and New York. The ship was to be of great power and capacity—to go at the rate of 16 miles an hour, and make the passage in ten days. Capital, £50,000.

STILL LATER.—The Great Western arrived at New York on Friday evening, in thirteen days and eight hours from Bristol—the shortest Western trip, says the New York Commercial, across the Atlantic, of which we have any record. She brings London papers to the 18th of May.

Among the passengers in the Great Western, are John Van Buren, Esq, son of the President, George Parish Esq, and Major Denny of the British Army bearers of Despatches.

We have by this arrival, the unexpected news that the Whig ministry is again in power. It went out, as above stated, on Tuesday. On the following Thursday, Sir Robert Peel formed by the Queen's direction, a new Cabinet, as follows:—

Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst.
President of the Council, Lord Wellington.
First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Robert Peel.
Foreign Secretary, Earl of Aberdeen.
Colonial Secretary, Lord Stanley.
Home Secretary, Sir Charles Graham.

On the evening of the same day, the new Cabinet was extinct, and on Friday, Lord Melbourne and Lord Russell were recalled. The cause of this change was a demand by Sir Robert Peel, for the dismissal of a portion of the ladies of her Majesty's household—a demand with which the Queen indignantly refused compliance. There are rumors of further Cabinet changes. Lord Russell and Palmerston, it is said are to retire, and be succeeded by Lords Morpeth and Durham.

FRANCE.—The French King has not succeeded in forming a Cabinet. It was thought, however, that the coalition was losing strength, and that a Cabinet would now soon be formed in accordance with the wishes of the King.

M. Paoer the Musical Composer, died in Paris on the 4th day of May. General Demareay, who is known as an actor in the political world, is dangerously ill, and hardly expected to recover.

The Prince de Joinville was about to leave Paris on tour for the East.

INSURRECTION IN FRANCE.—A correspondent of the London Times gives an account of a serious insurrection in Paris.

PARIS, SUNDAY NIGHT, }
May 12, 11 o'clock. P. M. }

"This day, at half past 2 o'clock, commenced an *emeute*, if not insurrection, of a very serious nature.

"At half past 2 o'clock this afternoon a number of men, amounting to at least 200, suddenly made their appearance in the Rue St. Denis. Their presence attracted a great crowd of idlers, and they were immediately joined by others of their own party, no doubt, all of them being like them, dressed in blouses, with *casquette*, (the ordinary apparel of workmen.)—They passed down the street rapidly, and halting before the house of Lepage, the gun maker, forced an entrance into it, and seized about 150 muskets and other fire arms which they carried off. They forthwith passed down that street (the focus of all previous insurrections,) and reaching the quays, divided. One party proceeded to the military post on the Quai aux Fleurs adjoining the Palais de Justice, and called on the troops to surrender. Without waiting for a reply they fired a volley, which killed a very fine young man, the sentinel at the door, and wounded the officer in com-

mand, and a sergeant. The soldiers (principally conscripts) immediately surrendered and were disarmed.

"I am told that this is the outbreak of a regular republican conspiracy. That the disaffected have 26 depots of arms in several parts of the town, and that they are well organized and well prepared."

From Jamaica.—Jamaica papers to the 20th of Apr. have been received at New York. The crops are deficient, especially the sugar crop, on account of a lack of laborers. The apprentices were not disposed to labor.

Queen Victoria's Dress.—Her Majesty wore at one of her late levees, a scarlet velvet train, lined with white satin, and trimmed with a rich gold border and swansdown; dress of white satin, the body, sleeves, and skirt ornamented with diamonds and swansdown. The trimming was made of the down of the black swan from New South Wales, lately presented to her Majesty.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—The schooner Matilda, Capt Wilson from Vera Cruz, brings papers from that place to May 7th.—The Censor of that date confirms the statement before made of the battle at Acajete, between Gen Valencia on the part of the Government.

Gen. Mexia was taken prisoner and shot near the battle ground. The battle was well contested and 600 on the part of the Federalists were killed. Confidence was restored, and the people were expecting peace and quietness.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

MEXICO. Important if true.—The N. O Bee, Extra, of May 20th, publishes an extract of a letter from Sacrificious, dated May 7th 1839, which contains the intelligence of the total defeat of the Federal army under Urrea and Mejia. The latter, it says has been shot by order of Santa Anna and the former had fled. The battle is said to have been fought at Acajete in the environs of Puebla. Gen. Valencia commanded the Government troops. The N. Y. Commercial thinks the story doubtful.

Egypt. Galignani's Messenger publishes an extract from a letter from Cairo, which announces that the Pacha of Egypt had declared his intention of abolishing slavery in his dominions. This declaration, the letter adds, has given universal satisfaction to the Europeans in this city. The Pasha speaks with great exultation of the moral and political effects of his visit to Nubia and Abyssinia. He has left 700 workmen and miners to work his gold mines on the White Nile which he expects will prove highly productive.

Recall of Sir George Arthur.—We learn from Toronto that Sir George Arthur has been recalled, and that the Hon. Fox Maule has been appointed Lieut. Governor.

Florida. A correspondent of the Savannah Georgian writes from Garey's Ferry under date of May 17th—"Every thing is going on well and smoothly in the negotiation line; and in a very short time, I expect to be able to apprise you of the successful termination of Gen. Macomb's mission."

Florida war ended.—The Charleston Patriot of Monday, brings the gratifying intelligence that the Florida War has, for the present, been brought to a close.

The Globe of Thursday Evening says: Late despatches received from Fort Gibson announce that Gen. Arbuckle and the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Gen. Armstrong, had in pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of War, made an arrangement for the future permanent establishment of the Seminoles, perfectly satisfactory to Micanopy and other chiefs, and that the Seminoles now in the West were about to remove there.

Death of Mrs Grant.—The New York Commercial has seen a letter from Persia, announcing the painful news of the death of Mrs Grant, wife of Dr Grant, an American Missionary at Oromiah.

The body of a man, named Obadiah Ridley, of Bowdoin, was picked up in the Kennebec, at the 'North End' of this village, on Tuesday last. A Coroner's Jury gave in their verdict, that he came to his death by the upsetting of a boat, while crossing the Merry Meeting Bay, three weeks since.—Bath Tel.

It is stated by the Pittsburg Advocate that fine sand scattered upon the leaves of trees while wet with dew will free them of caterpillars.

Benj. Cummings was convicted at Taunton (Mass.) on Wednesday last, of the murder of Asa Clark, Jr. Sentence of death was then pronounced upon him by Chief Justice Shaw.

Methodist Minister Murdered.—A Rev. Mr Hogan, of the Methodist persuasion, was murdered on Pinelock creek, Cass county, Geo. on the night of the 9th ult. at his own house, by his miller, named Western Jenke.

They had been to Cassville together during the day and Jenks there got quite drunk.

A LONG LINE. On the 11th ult. there was lying between Little Falls and Herkimer, New York, awaiting the repair of a breach in the Erie Canal, a line of canal boats ten miles in length. It is supposed it would require a fortnight to get them through the locks.

TIMES IN MISSISSIPPI. The Raymond (Miss.) "Times" of the 3d instant contains about one-eighth of a column of reading matter, the remainder of the paper being completely filled with advertisements of Sheriff's Sales. The Benton (Yazoo, Mi.) paper has come to us for several weeks past entirely full of advertisements of Sheriff's sales.

THE CROPS. We do not recollect that we have ever remarked so wide spread, we may even say so universal a tone of confidence and encouragement in regard to the prospect of the growing crops of grain, as we now find in the newspapers from all parts of the country.

WILLIAM BOYD, Esq. of Portland, has been appointed and commissioned by the Governor of the State of Louisiana, Commissioner to take testimony for the State of Louisiana, in the State of Maine.

POST MASTER AT BANGOR. Gen. C. K. Miller has been appointed Post Master at Bangor in place of Gen. Trafton, removed.

The Legislature of Alabama recently passed a law, making the punishment for an assault, without just cause, upon a slave by any person other than his master or overseer, the same as if committed upon a white person.

PRASEWORTHY ACT. A young mechanic at Bangor, by the name of Wm. P. Osgood, a few days since, rescued a boy of 7 or 8 years of age from a watery grave. The boy had fallen into the Kenduskeag, and was discovered there by Osgood, who immediately leaped into the river at the great hazard of his own life, and brought him safely to the shore.

The Chester Chronicle states that the Marquis of Westminster has been offered 3,500*l.* for his celebrated horse Touchstone, by Mr Brown, for the purpose of being sent to the United States; the Marquis has refused the offer.

LAWS OF VIRGINIA. One of the worst features in the laws of Virginia, relative to the collection of debts says the Wheeling Times, is that which absolves the estate of a man after his death from debts which he has created in his life-time. There is, however another feature quite obnoxious, which will not permit a man's books and oath to be brought in evidence of debt, but compels him to prove his account by witnesses.—These laws seem made expressly for the benefit of insolvent swindlers, and should be repealed forthwith.

A meeting of the citizens of Dover, favorable to the extension of the Boston and Maine Rail Road, from Exeter to Dover, was held on the evening of the 22d ult. Resolutions were adopted favorable to the construction of the road and proposing an application to the Legislature of New Hampshire, for such assistance in aid of the object "as the State can readily and safely extend."

Payments.

A L Trufant, Winthrop, vols 6 and 7; J Pope, Hallowell Cross Roads, v 6; Hon. S M Pond, Bucksport, v 6; J Pratt, Greene, 26 v 6; Col W F Higgins, Thorndike, 20 vol 7; J Merrick, Esq. Newcastle, 26 v 7; D Thing, Mt Vernon, vol 6 and 7; F Keep, Wilton, No 35 v 7; M M Mudgett, Corinna, No 7 v 7; J Weston, do v 6.

Married.

In Albion, Mr George Shaw, to Miss Pauline B Handy.

In Hallowell, 19th ult. by Rev. D Forbes, Capt. James Atkins, to Miss Olive J Gorham all of Hallowell.

In Rumford, by Dr Simeon Fuller, Dr Enosh C Rolf, of Farmington Falls, to Miss Emeline Small of the former place.

In Warren County, Ohio, March 18, by Wm. Croson, Esq. Mr Horace C Dwinel, formerly of Farmington Me. to Miss Angeline Coddington.

DIED.

In Sidney, May 30th of consumption, Nancy S Dutton, aged 33.

In Swanville, Miss Martha M. daughter of Eben Cunningham, aged 21.

In Saco, Hon. Joseph Leland aged 82.
At Barnstable, Rev. Daniel Chessman, formerly pastor of the Baptist church in Hallowell, aged 54.

In Turner, Dea. Ezra Carey aged 60.
In Skowhegan, Horace, son of John L. Neil, aged 13 months
In Littleton, New Hampshire, Mrs. Arethusa, widow of the late Rev Ezra Kellogg, of the Maine Conference.
In Bingham, Rev N Smith, aged 62.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of OLIVE B. ADAMS late of Greene in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testat^r, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JABEZ PRATT, Executor.
Greene, May 14, 1839. 3w 21

To the pound keeper of Winthrop

THE undersigned Henry M Dudley of Winthrop, herewith commits to pound a dark brown Mare with a black mane and tail, about six or seven years old, taken up in the enclosure of the said Henry M Dudley in Winthrop aforesaid, and the said Henry M Dudley demands one dollar for damages & the unpaid charges for impounding the same, which are hereunto annexed: Witness my hand,
June 3, 1839 HENRY M DUDLEY

I claim one dollar for taking up and impounding said horse, and also two dollars for keeping the same since the 25th of May last, when she was taken up by me
June 3, 1839 HENRY M DUDLEY

NOTICE is hereby given that said horse is impounded in my barn, which, by a vote of the town, is the town pound. The owner is requested to pay the charges and take him away, otherwise I shall proceed as the law in such cases directs
JOHN LADD,
21 Pound Keeper of Winthrop

Pasturing.

I HAVE a pasture of about 80 acres, into which I would turn 8 or ten yokes of oxen or 25 or 30 young cattle for a very low price. The pasture will be inferior to none in town, as it has not been fed a day yet this spring.
Price of young cattle per month by the season 37 1-2 cents. Price of oxen per month \$1 50.
JAMES PULLEN.
Pond Road, South Sidney, June 5, 1839.

Tea, Coffee, Sugar and Salt.

37 Chests of Souchong, Old and Young Hysop Tea; 15 bags P. Cabello and St. Domingo Coffee; White and Brown Havana and West India Sugar, with a general assortment of English Goods.
A. B. & P. MORTON.
Hallowell, May 24th, 1839.

F. SCAMMON, Druggist,

Hallowell,

HAS just received a large stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Perfumery, Druggists' Glass ware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, &c. which will be sold low.
Hallowell, May, 1839. 6w17

Whitman's Double and single Horse Power & Thrashing Machine.

AS the subscriber was not able to supply all the orders he received last year for his Thrashing Machine, he has employed an additional number of hands, which has enabled him to promptly fill all orders this season, and as he is constantly manufacturing them, he hopes to be able to meet the wants of the public. He has a few nearly completed, which are not yet ordered, which can be had if applied for soon on reasonable terms.

He has the pleasure of knowing that those he sold last year have given good satisfaction and with the improvements he has recently made, he feels confident in recommending them as equal to any thrashing machine now before the public.

Pitts' Machine can also be had by applying to the subscriber.

All the materials used in the construction of his machinery are of the best quality, and all the workmen employed in his manufactory are faithful.

Orders for any kind of machine work will be faithfully and promptly executed on reasonable terms.

Those who purchase this machine have no patent right to pay for, which has led some persons interested in patent rights to endeavor to impress the public mind with the idea that my machines would not be permitted to run. But purchasers may rest easy on this point, for such a thing is never mentioned to me or any one else in this vicinity. It is only told to those who come from a distance, who are not acquainted with the facts in the case.

LUTHER WHITMAN.
Winthrop, June 1, 1839. 19

Harrison's Peristaltic Lozenges, A remedy for Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Tic-Douloureux, Liver Complaint, Nervous Headache, &c.

EXTRACT of a letter from the Editor of the Quincy Patriot, published in this State.

John S Harrison—Dear Sir—The excellent qualities of your Lozenges and their superior efficacy in Costiveness and Dyspepsia ought to be extensively known; so that persons laboring under the above complaints, may find a certain, and cheap remedy. I have no faith in the pretended merits of the vile medicines of quack itinerants; which are almost daily manufactured and vended only for the sake of gain, regardless of consequences, and consequently am careful to test before recommending an article. The worth of your Lozenges has been fully proved by experience.—Troubled as I have been for the seven past years with costiveness, attended with an acute pain in the right side, and after having tried the various remedies proposed—regulated my diet—exercised uniformly still I was afflicted with my complaint, and only found a "healing balm," after using a few boxes of your inestimable medicine. Whenever the symptoms begin to reappear, I have only to take three or four of the Lozenges before going to bed, and in the morning find myself well. I have known them to be prescribed by physicians in this vicinity, who admit of their virtues. My advice to those afflicted as I have been, is to try fairly your medicine, and I have no doubt they will bear me out in my assertions. You are at liberty to make what use you please of my unsolicited testimony. Yours respectfully,
Quincy, Sept. 22, 1838. JOHN A. GREEN.

This medicine is not published as a universal nostrum, calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them.

Nine tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels or liver, inducing as a natural consequence, INDIGESTION, and its results—such as Head Ache, Acidity of the stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Nausea, Jaundice, Pain after eating, and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which will be entirely removed by the use of this medicine. Apertients in general contain some drastic purgative, which, after operation, leave the bowels in a worse condition than they found them.—Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

Females in delicate health are advised to try this Medicine. They are perfectly safe to be taken at any time, and under any circumstances. These Lozenges are prescribed by some of the first Physicians in Boston. The proprietor is at liberty to refer to several who have for a long time employed them in their families and general practice. The Proprietor is every day receiving orders from sea-faring persons, who find them the best medicine against Costiveness, to which all are subject on going to sea.

When the Lozenges are to be taken to sea, they ought to be kept in tight bottles.

The Peristaltic Lozenges are retailed at 50 cents per box. Prepared ONLY by J. S. HARRISON, 256 Essex Street Salem Mass.

The above highly popular medicine has been for some years in general use in N. England, where it enjoys the highest reputation. In the various obstructions incident to the female constitution at stated seasons, they have been used with great benefit; they invigorate the system and by their tonic properties, bring on a natural and healthy action in all the secretions—many persons can be personally referred to who have used the Lozenges, but the proprietor chooses to trust the reputation of his medicine to the respectability of his numerous Agents.

Harrison's Remedy for the Piles.

THIS is an Ointment which has been used with the best effects by numerous persons; it is prescribed by the most eminent physicians in Massachusetts, and will be warranted in all cases. Full directions for use accompany each box, with a plain treatise on the disease—Price 50 cts

Both the above valuable medicines are prepared by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, Salem, Mass., and for sale in most places in New-England. The following named persons have been appointed in this State as Agents,—

Hallowell, SAMUEL ADAMS, F. SCAMMON, T. B. Merriek; Gardiner, A. T. Perkins; Augusta, J. E. Ladd, Bangor, Whittier & Guild, G. W. Holden; Portland, Joshua Durgin & Co., Artemas Carter; Eastport, John Beckford. cop6w

STATE OF MAINE.

RESOLVE proposing an amendment of the Constitution of the State.

RESOLVED, Two thirds of both Houses of the Legislature concurring, that the Constitution of the State be amended by striking out the fourth section of the sixth article thereof, and substituting in the room thereof, the words following, viz: "Section 4. All judicial officers, now in office, or who may be hereafter appointed, shall from and after the first day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and forty, hold their offices for the term of seven years from the time of their respective appointments (unless sooner removed by impeachment or by address of both branches of the Legislature to the Executive) and no longer, unless re-appointed thereto."

RESOLVED, That the Selectmen of the several towns, Assessors of the several plantations, and Aldermen of the

cities, are hereby empowered and directed to notify the inhabitants of said towns, plantations and cities, in the manner prescribed by law at their next annual meeting in September, to vote upon the following question, viz: "Shall the Constitution of the State be so amended as to strike out the fourth section of the sixth article, and substitute in the room thereof the words following? viz: Sec. 4. All judicial officers now in office, or who may be hereafter appointed, shall from and after the 1st day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and forty, hold their offices for the term of seven years from the time of their respective appointments (unless sooner removed by impeachment or by address of both branches of the Legislature to the Executive) and no longer, unless re-appointed thereto."

RESOLVED, that the inhabitants of said towns, plantations and cities, shall vote by ballot upon said question; those in favor of said amendment expressing it by the word Yes, upon their ballots, and those opposed to the amendment expressing it by the word No, upon their ballots.

RESOLVED, that the Selectmen, Assessors, and Aldermen shall preside at said meetings, receive, count and declare the votes in open meeting; and the Clerk of said towns, plantations and cities shall make a record of said proceedings, and of the number of votes, in the presence of the Selectmen, Assessors and Aldermen aforesaid, and transmit a true and attested copy of said record, sealed up, to the Secretary of State, and cause the same to be delivered to said Secretary on or before the first Wednesday of January next.

RESOLVED, that the Secretary of State shall cause this Resolve to be published in all the newspapers printed in the State, for three months at least before the second Monday of September next, and also cause copies thereof, with a suitable form of a Return to be sent forthwith to the Selectmen of all the towns, and to the Assessors of all the plantations, and to the Aldermen of all the cities in the State. And said Secretary shall, as early as may be, in the next session of the Legislature, lay all such returns before said Legislature, with an abstract thereof, showing the number and state of the votes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 12, 1839.

Read and passed: H. HAMLIN, Speaker.
IN SENATE. March 13, 1839. Read and passed.
JOB PRINCE, President.
March 14, 1839. APPROVED;
JOHN FAIRFIELD.

STATE OF MAINE.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Augusta, May 15, 1839.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original Resolve in this office; and in pursuance thereof, request all printers of newspapers in this State, to publish the same "for three months at least before the second Monday of September next," agreeably to the provisions therein contained.

Attest: A. R. NICHOLS,
Secretary of State.

Roberts' Silk Manual.

THE Fourth edition of this popular work is now in a course of publication by the subscribers, and will be issued from the press about the 1st of May, printed with new type on a good paper. It contains upwards of 100 large octavo pages, and embraces every information needed by the silk culturist from the planting and rearing of the mulberry to the making and dyeing of Sewings and Twists; the plan of constructing cocooneries, feeding shelves, the process of feeding the worms, ventilation of their apartments, apportionment of food, and in fine, every thing necessary to the acquisition of a silk culturist is lucidly treated. A large edition has been nearly disposed of since about the 1st of January, and the present edition has been put to press to supply a large order (1500 copies) from the legislature of Pennsylvania for gratuitous distribution in that commonwealth, by the recommendation of the committee on agriculture, who gave it their decided approbation and recommendation over every other work published on the subject. The late Governor of Maryland also recommended it in a special message to the legislature, for distribution among the people, and it has received the commendations of the committee on Agriculture in the House of Reps. of the Congress of the U. S.—A large edition is now publishing, and all orders from a distance can be promptly filled. A large discount will be made to the trade. Price 37 1-2 cents per single copy. Address
E. P. ROBERTS & S. SANDS, Baltimore, Md.

Who are also publishers of the "Farmer & Gardener," a weekly journal devoted to Agriculture, &c. &c. the 6th vol. of which commences in May—\$2.50 per ann. Baltimore, Md. April 23, 1839. 6w17

Ploughs.

WE have for Sale a large number of CAST IRON PLOUGHS of an approved pattern and a variety of sizes. Also PLOUGH CASTINGS to supply any parts of the various sizes.

PELEG BENSON, Jr. & Co.
Winthrop Village, April 4th, 1839.

POETRY.

From the Boston Weekly Magazine.
THE RETURN OF SPRING.—An Ode.

By Wilson Flagg.

Now the dreary winter's over
Let me be once more a rover;
Flowers in every dale are springing,
Birds in every grove are singing;
Every brute and feathered nation
Wakes with budding vegetation;
Violets, April's earliest treasure,
Deck the turf with pink and azure,
And in sunny glittering meadows,
Where the alders weave their shadows,
Golden cowslips, bright and mellow,
Spread their tints of green and yellow;
Spring with these her meadows dresses,
Hiding winter's withered tresses.
On the hill-side, thickly wooded,
Kindly, but not darkly brooded,
On each knoll and mossy cashion,
Gemmed around in white profusion,
Wood anemones are glowing,
Pearls among the mosses growing;
Flowers of bright and short duration,
Symbols of anticipation.
See the star-flowers widely spreading,
Every plat in white embedding,
Like a thin-laid snow-drift seeming,
O'er the verdure softly gleaming,
Coming with the earliest comer,
Smiling on through all the summer,
Flowers of innocence the token,
Every lip their praise hath spoken!
What were earth if flowers were wanting,
Fairest things of Nature's planting!
Surely they were sent to bless us,
When the cares of life oppress us,
And no wand'rer need be lonely,
With them for companions only;
Thousands in the Spring delight us,
And for winter's gloom requite us;
On the mountain's brow we meet them,
In the wood and vale we greet them;
In our paths they're gaily budding,
And with gems the meadows studding,
O'er each grassy hillock creeping,
Through the herbs and brambles peeping;
Symbols of each right affection,
Planted here for man's direction;
In the robes of virtue smiling,
Every heart from sin beguiling,
Saying, ere their charms they bury,
Thus let man, like us, be merry!

MISCELLANEOUS.

EUROPEAN KINGS.

[Extract of a letter from Thomas Jefferson to Governor Langdon, of New Hampshire, written in 1810.]

When I observed that the King of England was a cypher, I did not mean to confine the observation to the mere individual now on the throne. The practice of Kings marrying only into the families of Kings, has been that of Europe for some centuries. Now, take any race of animals, confine them in idleness and inaction, whether in a sty, a stable, or a state room, pamper them with high diet, gratify all their appetites, immerse them in sensualities, nourish their passions; let everything bend before them, and banish whatever might lead them to think, and in a few generations they become all body and no mind; and this too by a law of nature—by that very law by which we are in the constant practice of changing the character and propensities of the animals we raise for our own purposes. Such is the regimen in raising Kings, and this is the way they have gone on for centuries. While in Europe, I often amused myself with contemplating the characters of the then reigning sovereigns of Europe. Louis the XVI. was a fool of my own knowledge, and in despite of the answers made for him at his trial. The King of Spain was a fool, of Naples the same. They passed their lives in hunting, and despatched two couriers a week, one thousand miles, to let each other know what game they had killed the preceding days. The king of Sardinia was a fool. All these were Bourbons. The Queen of Portu-

gal, a Braganza, was an idiot by nature. And so was the king of Denmark. Their sons, as regents, exercised the powers of government. The king of Prussia, successor to the great Frederick, was a mere hog in body as well as mind. Gustavus of Sweden, and Joseph of Austria were really crazy, and George of England you know was in a straight waistcoat.—There remained, then, none but old Catharine, who had been too lately picked up to have lost her common sense. In this state Bonaparte found Europe; and it was this state of its rulers which lost it with scarce a struggle. These animals had become without mind and powerless; and so will every hereditary monarch be after a few generations. Alexander, the grandson of Catharine, is yet an exception. He is able to hold his own. But he is only of the third generation. His race is not yet worn out. And so endeth the book of Kings, from all of whom the Lord deliver us.

Going the big figure.—A few days since, a tall, well dressed, gentlemanly looking man came to this city and put up at the Globe Hotel, where he entered his name as Mr James Webb. He called on several of the dry goods merchants in Baltimore street, and represented himself as a merchant who had come to purchase goods to a considerable amount, for which he was prepared to pay the cash. At one house he selected goods to the value of \$5,000, at another \$1000, &c. until he had made engagements to the amount of \$30,000. He did not ask to have possession of the goods until he should pay for them, and the delighted merchants laid the articles carefully aside to await his planking up the needful. Every one was in ecstasies at having such a customer, so accommodating, so affable, so genteel and so rich. He was feasted and flattered; dinner parties given in his honor; a sea of champagne was quaffed to his health; and many a ride and pleasure excursion did he take at their expense. If Mr. Webb expressed fatigue, a dozen carriages were at his disposal, and the owners felt honored at his condescending to ride with them; if he expressed a desire to engage in any amusement, business was thrown aside to attend upon him, and promote his enjoyment. He lived like a fighting cock, and was cock of the walk for some days. At length, one morning the gentleman was missing; dinner time came on and he was not to be found, and at supper time the truth appeared evident that Mr. Webb had gone off without bidding his friends farewell, or paying his landlord's bill. It was afterwards ascertained that the gentleman had been playing a practical joke upon those who had been pampering him, for so far from being a rich merchant he was a poor journeyman tailor, without five dollars in the world, and no capital but an unblushing effrontery, plausible address, and a good suit of clothes. He has gone to New York or Philadelphia, where he may probably attempt to play the same game, and no doubt with success, for the "bores" in those cities will bite at such a bait like a gudgeon.—*Baltimore Sun.*

OWEN DEALY,—Tailor,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the tailoring business in all its various branches at his old stand in Winthrop Village.

O. D. would take this opportunity to return his thanks to the public for the patronage he has received, and informs them that by an arrangement he has recently entered into, to be seasonably furnished with all the changes of fashion in New York, he flatters himself that he shall be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

N. B. Particular attention paid to cutting
WANTED. Two girls as apprentices to the business. Those desirous of learning the trade will find a favorable opportunity by applying as above.

Winthrop, May 25, 1839.

1S. tf.

Powder and Shot.

55 Casks of Powder and Seven hundred pounds of Shot, for sale by A. B. & P. MORTON.

Notice to Wool Growers.

THE Readfield Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company will manufacture wool into Cassimeres, Plain Cloths, Sattinets, Blankets, Flannels, &c. on shares, or by the yard at the following prices, viz:

Sattinets, (including the warp,) from 33 to 37 1-2 cents per yard; Common Plain Cloth from 33 to 42 cents per yard; Cassimeres from 42 to 60 cents per yard; Blankets over two yards wide from 33 to 42 cents per yard; Flannels from 17 to 25 cents per yard; Pressed cloth 25 cents per yard.

Said Company having the newest improved machinery and the best of workmen will manufacture with neatness and despatch, and hope to obtain a share of public patronage.

JOSIAH PERHAM, Jr., Agent.

Readfield, May 30, 1839.

3m20

Guardian's Sale.

IN pursuance of license from the Hon. H. W. Fuller, Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec by a Decree passed on the last Tuesday of May A. D. 1839, will be sold at public Auction, or private sale, at the dwelling house of Lloyd Thomas in Winthrop on Monday the first day of July next at nine o'clock A.M. the following described real estate belonging to George W. Thomas of said Winthrop non compos, viz. One undivided fourth part of the homestead of the late Hushai Thomas, situate in said Winthrop. Terms of sale made known at the time and place.

JOSEPH A. METCALF, Guardian.

Winthrop May 28, 1839

3w19

Full Blooded Bedford Boar for Sale.

THE Subscriber has a prime full blooded Bedford boar, two years old which he will sell, if applied for soon.

MOSES TARRER.

Vassalboro', (near Getchel's Corner,) May 28. 3w19

To Tanners and Curriers.

WANTED, if delivered between this and the first of September, next,

2,000 bushels of Plastering Hair,

for which a fair price will be given by

JOHN N. HOVEY.

Hallowell, May 23d, 1839.

3w19

Stud Horse Sir Charles.

THIS beautiful Horse was sired by the celebrated "Old Sherman Morgan." The dam of Sir Charles was the celebrated mare Symmetry, a fine animal in the western part of Vermont.

SIR CHARLES will be 10 years old the ensuing August, is of a beautiful chestnut color, 15 1-2 hands high, weighs 1100 lbs. and is calculated to produce a superior stock; having great symmetry of shape, and extremely mild temper.

The Subscriber is especially desirous for an improvement in the stock of Horses in this region; therefore he would say that he has been at much trouble and expense in procuring the horse Sir Charles and has entire confidence he will lose nothing on comparison with any other horse kept for the use of Mares in this State; he has been kept as a Stud horse the 4 past seasons in Gardiner, his colts say every thing that is desirable in his favor, and from his stock can be produced colts that will command as much price, at their age, as those of any other horse. The subscriber further says, that for speed and power, he is unrivalled by any other horse kept for the use of mares in this section; and that is saying what the owner of no other Stud horse dare dispute. He would respectfully invite all gentlemen having any interest in so important an animal as the horse, to call and examine the Sir Charles.

Terms reasonable. Said horse will stand at my stable in Gardiner for the use of Mares until further notice.

WILLIAM ELWELL.

Gardiner, May 8, 1839.

3w18†

The Maine Farmer,

And Journal of the Useful Arts,

Is published weekly at Winthrop by SEAVEY & ROBBINS, and Edited by E. HOLMES & M. SEAVEY.

Price \$2.00 a year. \$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year. A deduction of 25 cents will be made to those who pay CASH in advance—and a proportionable deduction to those who pay before the publication of the 26th number, at which time payment is considered due.

Any kind of produce, not liable to be injured by frost, delivered to an Agent in any town in the State, will be received in payment.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy for his services.

A few short advertisements will be inserted at the following rates. All less than a square \$1.00 for three insertions. \$1.25 per square, for three insertions. Continued three weeks at one half these rates.

All letters on business must be free of postage.